

Yielding up the other cheek, Dropping humbly on the knees; Closing lips when dared to speak,

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1867.

The WHIG can be had every week at the News Depot of R. H. Singleton, Post Office Building Nashville, Tenn. C. S. HUBBARD, No. 24, Broad Street, Boston, Mass. is our regularly appointed agent to receive subscription

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of BROWNLOW, Haws & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. All persons having claims against said firm will present them without

to come forward and make settlement. W. G. BROWNLOW. T. HAWS. J. B. BROWNLOW.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

T. HAWS.

February 5, 1867

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, and will continue the Publishing and Printing business as heretofore.

February 6, 1867.

KNOXVILLE WEEKLY WHIG. Price Reduced.

The first number of the Fourth Volume of th new series of the KNOXVILLE WHIO, will be issued on the 13th of February; and the Republican Union State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, will be held in Nashville on the 22d of the same month. At that time the campaign opens i Tennessee; and in view of the coming election of Governor, Congressmen, and Legislators, and of the necessity of circulating true Union papers, arrangments have been made in this office to give greater variety and interest to the WHIG, and greatly increased circulation, by reducing the price of the next volume to Two Dollars per annum. The paper alone for one year's subscription will cost us ONE DOLLAR, leaving the other dollar to pay for as low as our paper can be published, and does away with all arrangements for clubs.

The necessity of achieving a victory in Tennesse next August, and of planting upon a sure foundstion the glorious principles of the REPUBLICAN UNION PARTY, will give unequaled vitality to the approaching political contest in Tennessee. Located here, the WHIG possesses every advantage to aid the cause of the country. Having started this journal in 1839, it is now the oldest live paper in the State-edited all the time by the same editor, it has never departed from the platform of Union Whig PRINCIPLES. Without Government or State patronage, and in defiance of both, and in the face of the hatred and opposition of Democratic disloyal organization, this paper has weathered many storm. Let its old friends and new friends, who are opposed to traitors and treason, send in their names and money, and enable the publishers to cir culate ten thousand copies. The blind leaders of Secession, intent upon the formation of a Souther Confederacy, seek to plunge the innocent masses into the "last ditch," whilst they, like the Madegascar Bat, fan them to sleep with the wide-spread wings of "Conservatism." Let them be met by loyal

BROWNLOW & HAWS.

CAPT. A. D. STONE, of Charleston, Tenn., is au thorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

To the Union Men of East Tennessee. It was said on another and different occasion "Come let us reason together." So it is proposed to ask every Union man to give reason its full scope, laying aside all prejudice, and thus endeavor to arrive at what is the best, safest and most prudent course to pursue. Is it to the interest of the Union men of Tennessee to cast their fortunes with thos who were lately arrayed in arms against the Government of the United States, now banded together under the enticing but delusive name of "Consen-VATIVES?" Or is it their interest to adhere to the old unconditional Union party, now branded in Conservative phrase as Radicals? The proper answer to these two plain questions, in your own mind, candid reader, will determine your future political destiny The writer has long since made up his opinion in the premises. In the first place, who compose these two parties? On the side of the Conservatives, we find as LEADERS such as editors, stump speakers, and those who prepare their party programmes and party tactics, under which the common people are to be disciplined and prepared for party uses, the very identical men who, in 1861, lead off into rebellion and plunged the country into war, blood-shed, and almost ruin! In the ranks of this party we find that portion of the rebel army who declare they have never been whipped

reasons do not fully sustain, it is proper to say that there are exceptions to both the propositions laid down. These exceptions, however, are very rare, the principal of them being the case of Andrew Johnson as a leader, and the few Union men who erned," lays the foundation, plants the corner-stone this District, that those who brought on the war, are dissatisfied on the question of slavery. The term sistery is used because, when you dispose of that institution, there is nothing left of the negro question upon which so much has been said. It is a desire to traffic in human flesh that creates opposition to the true Union party, and causes certain classes to adhere to the enemies of national peace and progress. What has been said, has been more in reference to the status of parties in East Tennessee than elsewhere. When we look out upon the broad field of national controversy, the same combinations present themselves, with the addition of the Northern Copperheads, allying their fortunes with those for whom they showed so much sympathy during the late contest of arms.

Think, if you can, gentle reader, when the leaders of this Conservative organization, composed as it is of men whose principles are more varied than were the colors of Joseph's coat, did not either denounce the war, or fight on the side of rebellion. This is a fair statement of the component parts of the socalled Conservative party. Then of whom and what

is the great Republican Union party composed? A truthful analysis will most favorably contrast with the elements of its opposition. We find as of the colored race of their political rights. statesmen and leaders in its ranks the men who were prominent in suppressing the rebellion and maintaining the dignity of the American flag. The masses of the party are those who periled their lives and navy as they were made vacant by the shot and shell of rebellion and crime. Without particularizing further, the quention is again asked, and every has been in the flery furnace of rebellion and Union man requested to ponder it well, to what treachery. party does agasen incline you to give your allegiance? Upon one side you see your political and sworn enemies, who for four years stood with a

They still assert their superiority over you, and clamor for your blood! When one of your number

it is insulted, hissed, and the arm that dares to bear it to the breeze is asked to be palsied!

But a more congenial element is seen when you behold the other side of the picture-a more pleasant and agreeable combination bursts upon your mental vision, presenting men as angels compared with the opposing party. There stands the brave commander under whom you, or perhaps your son, brother or neighbor, fought. In this party you find those who stood side by side with you, and shared the dangers of the hour when the storm of battle most fiercely raged. In it is the father whose noble boy fell by you as you tore the flag of oppression from the fortifications of treason.

And now where do the instincts of patriotism and the promptings of reason incline you to go? With

trust in the future?

But you are told, and in seeming simplicity, too, for our paper in the States of Connecticut and Massafill, the slaveholders filled them. If there was any by the tail." voting to do, the peor were coerced to vote for the come their equals, intending this merely as the chain | caption is our own. by which to bind down the poorer classes, and raise themselves to a rank of superiority. It is the purpose of these aristocrats to establish grades in society. And all history shows, and they well understand the philosophy of society, that wherever and whenever one class can be outlawed and degraded on account of color, the next step is easily taken, and another class can be made odious because of their not being wealthy, and known as rich men! Then may not the Union men, the large proportion of whom never did own slaves, and never were rich. enquire the purposes for which the men who involved the nation in war, and jeopardized the political equality of the poor white people, are now howling "negro equality" into the ears of the populace .es, the political equality of the white race was so negroes was exempt under the late so-called Confederacy from fighting the battles of slavery. It was, so far as the South was concerned, "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight!" He who did not own twenty negroes, and thus belong to the slave aristocracy, was compelled to go into the ranks. and now the same spirit is at work to have the poor men misled and deceived upon the question of the rights of man, and while attention is diverted to the oppression of the negro because he is black, it is expected to oppress another class because they are poor. What Union man can hope to be even respected if this spirit triumphs? What poor man commanded the respect of the negro lord in the days of slavery? As it was then, so it will be again, should the Conservatives succeed. Before the Union men of Tennessee are deluded from the support of the Repubican party which put down the rebellion, and deeived into the ranks of the party composed of the worst elements of the late insurrection, they should examine for themselves, in order to see whether or

tion that framed the first Constitution of Tennessee

nessee were excluded from the polls; and its fell made.

spirit, seeking further prey, attacked the liberty of

the poor whites, who resisted its destroying grasp

and buried the institution forever. The free colored

men voted in Tennessee up to 1885. They cast their

ballot with and for such men as Felix Grundy, An-

drew Jackson, John Williams, Judge White, John

Sevier, Gov. Blourt, General Cocke, Cave Johnson

David Crockett, and John Bell, yet no one ever

thought of accusing these men of favoring social

quality with the negro. Judge Robert J. McKin-

ney, of this city, was a member of the Convention

a 1834 that amended the State Constitution, and

Tennessee, and yet it was never suspected that he favored "negro equality." But it is said the Republican party is all wrong, because the negro is incapable of appreciating freedom-that the African race was designed by the Almighty for slaves, and not freemen ! If this be true, the Declaration of American Independence must have been the work of a very stupid set of men. That instrument, revered by every patriot, and held sacred in the hearts of every lover of liberty, presents a creed so broad and universal in its sentiments that none can mistake its application. It says: "We hold these truths to be selfevident: THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain nalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed." This asserts two propositions in direct conflict with the Conservative theory. "All men are created equal," is quite comprehensive. It includes the colored man; and yet the heroes of the Revolution, nor any succeeding generation, until modern And as nothing shall be stated here that facts and Conservatism conceived the idea, ever thought of impeaching the great truth because of negro equality. "Governments are instituted among men, de-

> of negro suffrage, still the matter is discussed by the opponents of freedom as though it was of modern Mr. Bancroft says: "The heart of Jefferson in writing the Declaration, and of Congress in adoptng it, beat for all humanity: the assertion of right was made for all mankind and all coming generaions, without any exceptions whatever; for the proposition which admits of exceptions can never se self-evident." Then why not insult the ashes of the statesman who now sleeps in his tomb beneath the shades of Monticello, by the preposterous absurdity of negro equality? The sentiments he proelaimed to the world, through the Declaration of Independence, have become a leading article in the political faith of the great Republican Radical

> All history sustains the policy of the Republican party, while it condemns the Conservative programme. The attention of reflecting, reading Union

> men is invited to this proposition. There is not to-day a single man in this or any other country, who approaches to the character of a statesman, who does not condemn the deprivation

"He that oppresseth the poor, reproacheth his Maker;" and he who deprives the colored race of their political equality, because they are black, does oppress the poor, and by it lays the foundation for in defence of their country, and who gave their sons the oppression of another class because they are to die upon the battle-fields of the Republic that Foor! No proposition can be more clearly demonfreedom and Union might live forever, and who strated. And now the conclusion is irresistable, contributed their means to fill the ranks of the army that it is in direct conflict with the interests of the Union men of the nation to co-operate with the Conservatives, and that their only safety is in the and United States.

Loss of the Compensation Bill.

misrepresents his constituents: at the tomb of one of your gallant comrades in arms, bill was lost.

Rev. Wm. Bridgeburning Carter.

Ray. W. B. Carter several weeks since wrote and had published in the Commercial of this place, a tissue of villainous falsehoods. The Rev! gentle man wrote from Lexington, Mo. The purpose of his writing a pack of deliberate falsehoods, was to give aid and comfort to the Rebel party of this State. The letter was for East Tennessee consumption. He represented the people of Missouri as suffering all manner of oppression and outrage; the result of the Radical rule and the laws passed by a Radical Legislature. We have never noticed his letter because we knew that no honest man in East Tennessee who might desire to emigrate to Missou ri, would be influenced by his statements. On the contrary, those who were familiar with his bridgethese who will, at the first opportunity, grind you burning operations, would feel inclined to go to to powder, or with those who have proved their love that State and believe it the most desirable spot on for you in the past, and whom you have reason to earth, because Black Bill Carter stated otherwise. The only class of people in East Tennessee who

would be influenced by anything Carter would say that the great Republican Union party have enfran- are a curse to any community. This is not said in chised the negro in some localities, and are laboring a partizan spirit. Bill Carter is distrusted by every to establish it everywhere, and that therefore that decent man, whether Radical or Rebel. For the party are in favor of "negro equality." This, as information of our Missouri friends and subscritheir most able and candid leaders privately ac- bers, we state that the Reverend! William Blount knowledge, is intended to mislead and deceive the (Bridgeburning) Carter, now has in his possession people, whom they assert to be ignorant as a mass! many thousand dollars, which properly belongs to It is well known as a matter of the past, that the the widows and orphans of the Union men who slave-breeding, slave-driving, and many of the bridwere murdered by the rebels for burning the slave-holding classes of the South, and indeed of railroad brides in E. Tennessee, in 1861. Also, that East Tennessee, regarded the non-slaveholding peo- his record in a certain tobecco speculation, is of the ple as of less importance, and less to be respected most damning character. We could mention varidelay for payment. Those indebted are requested by society, than their slaves! The feelings, opinions and interests of what they termed the "poor the mark) gentlemen has been engaged, which has white trash" were never consulted. In a word, the so utterly damned him in this community, that no poor whites had no rights which the slave aristoc- honest East Tennesseean would credit anything he racy ever did respect. If there were any offices to says, or "trust him as far as one could throw a bull

Elsewhere we publish (from the Commercial o rich negro lords, who made gold their god, and bar- this city, of the 19th,) a letter from Missouri, expostered away the souls of men. And now slavery is ing and contradicting the falsehoods of Carter .gone, the same men raise the cry of "negro equali- The writer is a Conservative-Johnsonite, as is evity," in order to induce those they call ignorant dent from his denunciation of Governor Fletcher whites-in other words the poor men, for they call and the loyal militia of Missouri. We invite the all poor men ignorant—to become alarmed for fear attention of our readers to this letter. It appears the negro will aborb some of their rights and be- under the heading "Black Bill Carter's Lies." The

Important to Railroads.

The following circular has been forwarded to all Presidents and Receivers of Roads in Tennessee, and will be carried out to the letter :

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Nashville, Feb. 15th, 1866. To Presidents and Receivers of Railroads in the State

of Tennessee Owing to the tardiness of some of the Railroad the installments of interests due from them on the 1st of January last, on the bonds of the State issued ting such failures, has had to exert its utmost capac- representation, as follows: far involved, that the slave lord who owned twenty | their dues; and yet the people of the State must not be taxed to excess, to raise money that the Railroad Companies are bound in law and in good faith to pay. It is the policy and purpose of this State Government, by every means in its power, to prevent a recurrence of this kind in the future. It is the duty of each Railroad Company, at least fifteen days before each installment of interest upon

the bonds issued to it fall due, to deposit with the Comptroller, or one of the Fiscal Agents of the State, a sum of money sufficient to pay such interest. Upon failure, it is the duty of the Comptroller to report the fact to the Governor, who shall forthwith appoint a suitable person, at the expense of the Company, to take possession and control of the road, and all the property and effects of the Company, and manage the same, and receive the rents, issues and profits. These rents, issues and profits are to be applied to the payments of the in-terest due from said defaulting road. These are the plain literal provisions of the Code of Tennessee. It is further provided, that the Legislature may enact all laws to protect the State interests," which may extend to a sale of the roads if deemed neces-

It is the purpose of the undersigned officers of the State Government, so far as their power can avail. to enforce these provisions of the law; and if any not the Republicans of to-day are not attempting to Railroad Company shall be in arrears for the Jan restore the Government upon the same practical bauary interest on the first day of April next, a Resis our fathers founded it in theory. The conven- ceiver will be at once appointed; and if any such company shall fail by the 20th day of June next to have deposited with the Comptroller or the Fiscal established slavery by a majority of one vote, but Agents of the Treasury an amount sufficient to pay never dreamed of denying the right of suffrage to the July interest due from such Company, a Receivthe free colored men of the State. And slavery was | er will be forthwith appointed, in strict accordance with the provisions of the law. A strict examinaonly tolerated because of its hereditary curse. It tion will be made into the management of roads alwas expected to die of its own weakness, but as crime ready in the hands of Receivers, and where proper inclines the scale until its victim is ruined, so slaefforts have not been made to meet liabilities for invery encroached until the free colored men of Ten- terest, a change in the Receivership will at once be

> W. G. Brownlow, Governor. S. W. HATCHETT, Comptroller.

Letter from General Trowbridge. KNOXVILLE, Feb. 23, 1867.

Col. J. B. Brownlow My DEAR SIR :- My attention has been called to a controversy which has arisen between Capt. Geo. E. Grisham and Col. Duggan, which is calculated to do great injustice to a gallant and meritorious officer. As I am somewhat familiar with the facts upon which one charge is made, I deem it just and right that I should state what I know about it.

voted against disfranchising the free colored men of Captain Grisham is charged with appropriating \$500 in gold and a gold watch belonging to Peleg Cornell, a deserter from the rebel army. As Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee, I had ocasion to investigate the facts connected with that matter, and I take great pleasure in saying that I became well satisfied that no blame whatever could attach to Capt. Grisham. If I remember rightly, the facts were correctly stated in your paper of last week. I am satisfied that Capt. Grisham only did his duty, and it is exceedingly unfair and unjust to charge him with any improper conduct in connec-

In regard to the general character of Capt. Grisham, he certainly needs no endorsement at my hands. Having served in the same brigade with him for some time, I feel that his standing, both as an officer and a man, with all who know him, is such as to need no eulogy from me. Very respectfully,

> Your obedient servant. L. S. TROWBRIDGE.

Insolence of Rebels. A few days since a number of rebels were on the ears running from here to Clinton, over the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad. Capt. Gorden, quite a genteel, unassuming man, happened to remark to riving their just powers from the consent of the gov- Major Carpenter, the Internal Revenue Assessor for ought to pay the taxes incurred to carry it on, whereupon the rebel gentlemen, (of course they were gentlemen,) plainly informed the Captain that they were rebels, and would not submit to any such insult, and that he must take it back at once. The Captain went to snother part of the car to svoid them, but they soon followed him, and commenced the matter again by telling the Captain that such remarks would not be tolerated, and that rebels could cut and shoot. This brought Major Carpenter to his feet, when he denounced them as cowards. traitors and scoundrels, to which they did submit.

We mention this to show the insolence of rebels. If they will thus act in this loyal section, under a loyal State government, what would they not do with a Conservative-Rebel Governor, and a like Legislature to aid in the work of treason.

*** "And the Cry Is Still They Come."

We are indebted to Dr. Robert P. Eston, of Wood's Hill, Roane county, for sending us a list of subscribers for that post office. Before receiving this list we had fifteen subscribers at that place. It is not a village or town, but a cross roads simply, having five or six houses, and our paper is taken throughout that section of Roane county. Dr. Katon says he will send us fifty more subscribers. Our friends are determined that the Knoxville Wans shall be circulated in every district of every county in East Tennessee. Thus the Union ball rolls on, and the circulation of the Knoxville WHIG is daily and rapidly increased throughout the State

On Saturday last we listened to one of the most powerful arguments, delivered by E. C. Camp, Esq., in the case of the State vs. Matilda Thompson, which it has been our pleasure to hear for many years .cocked musket at your breast, demanding your life, by the war, was lost in the Senate by one vote, and possess the same faculty of arguing the facts of a The bill to compensate loyal men for their losses There are but few lawyers in the State who that vote the vote of FRAZIER, OF KNOX, who case before a jury, and at the same time whose falls by the hand of an assassin, it is proclaimed by them as a "righteous retribution" for having been Ayes—Messra. Aldridge, Cypert, Hall, Keith, McKinney, Nelson, Powell, Patterson, Senter, Spence and Robinson—11. knowledge of the law is as extensive and accurate Union man!

Nays—Mesars. Bosson, Cate, Carrigan, Frazier,
Johnson, Muse, McElwee, McFarland, Smith, Trimble, Thompson and Speaker Frierson—12. So the

Radical, and we shall expect him to render us good the Knozville bar since the war. Mr. Camp is a salvantageous to call on J. T. ABERNATHY & Co., service during the coming campaign.

East Tennessee University.

In September, 1794, the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Territory South of the River Ohio, passed an Act for the establishment, in the vicinity of Knoxville, of Blount" College, so called in honor of the Gover-

It is certainly worthy of honorable record, that the pioneers of Tennessee, at such an early stage of the settlement of the country, while yet all the horrors of Indian warfare threatened the infant colony, and but little of the primitive forest had been "cleared" for cultivation, should make it one of their firs t duties to provide for the education of youth .-The act above mentioned was passed during the first session of the Territorial Assembly, "began and held at Knoxville, on Monday, the 25th of August, 1794." Greenville College was also chartered in September, '94; Washington College in July, '95. The body politic and corporate of Blount College originally consisted, by appointment of the Assem-

bly, of the Rev. Samuel Carrick, President, and the following Trustees : His Excellency, William Blount, Hon. Daniel Smith, Secretary of the Territory, Hon. David Campbell and Hon. Joseph Anderson Territorial Judges, Gen. John Sevier, Col. James White, Col. Alex. Kelley, Col. Wm. Cocke, Willie Blonnt, Joseph Hamilton, Archibald Roans, Francis A. Ramsey, Charles McClung, Geo. Roulstone Geo. McNutt, John Adair and Robert Houston. The College did not and could not, under all the circumstances, greatly prosper. It was without a permanent fund, and the country was too sparsely populated to furnish many students. The Rev. Mr Carrick continued to fill the place of President of the institution, and was the only instructor up to the time of his death, in 1820. During that period the College record is brief and unsatisfactory. No degrees were conferred. The routine of instruction was more properly Ac ademic than Collegiste, and remained so for many years after his decease. In the meantime, the old charter was repealed, a new one granted, and "Blount" gave place in 1807 to "East Tennessee" College. The old charter was surrendered upon condition that the new. College should be established within two miles of Knoxville. Provision was made accordingly by law for its location on ten acres of ground two miles from Knoxville, which for that purpose was conveyed in trust by Moses White. The funds and property, whatever they were, of the old corporation, were transferred to the new. The change was created with reference to an act of Congress the previous year, appropriating 100,000 acres of land south of the French Broad and Holston, and west of Big Pigeon rivers, to the use of two Colleges in the State, one of which the Legislature designated should be "East Tennessee." The charter was granted Ocompanies, and the total failure of others to meet | tober 26, 1807. On the 3d of the ensuing December, a supplementary act was passed appointing 23 to them, the credit of the State has received a severe Trustees apportioned among the different counties blow, and the Treasury of the State, not anticipa- of East Tennessee, according to the then ratio of

Richard Mitchell and Andrew Galbreath, of Hawkins; John Rhea and James King, of Sullivan : Augustine P. Fore and John Gass, of Greene: Matthew Stephenson and John Kennedy, of Wash ngton; George Duffield, of Carter; James Rice and Joseph Hamilton, of Jefferson; John Cocke and Majors Lea, of Graniger; Alexander Smith, of Cocke; Hopkins Lacy, of Sevier; Rev. Joseph B. Lapsly and Dr. Robert Gaut, of Blount; Wm. Graham, of Claiborne; Arthur Crozier, of Anderson; Thomas J. Van Dyke, of Roane, and George W. Campbell, John Sevier and Thomas Emmerson, of Knox. Seven others were at the same time added, selected from the adjacent country, who might conveniently be present at the ordinary meetings of the Board. These were John Crozier, John Williams, Archibald Roane, Francis A. Ramsey, David Deaderick, George Doherty and John Lowry. In October, 1820, the Rev. Mr. Carrick being

lately deceased, the Rev. David Sherman was chosen President of the College, and Daniel Watrous appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Phisophy. At the same time, a union of Hamden Sydney Academy was formally made with the College, and was not dissolved until October, 1826. It may be that David S. Hart commenced his duties as Tutor in 1820; though we are inclined to think, in the absence of positive documentary evidence upon the subject, that it was in the spring of 1821. At what time Messrs. Watrous and Hart withdrew from the institution, we are unable to state. We find that James McBath, Esq., was appointed Tutor in April, 1823, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in October of the same year, and their departure was probably antecedent to those appointments. In October, 1825, President Sherman resigned his place. The College was then given in charge of Mr. McBath and Samuel R. Rodgers, Esq., and remained so until the spring of 1827, when the Rev. Chas. Coffin, D. D., and Rev. Stephen Foster, both, mmediately prior to that time, of Greeneville College, were elected, the former President of the College, and the latter a Professor. The services of Mr. McBath were also retained. Upon these accessions, the prosperity of the College was greatly advanced; but that prosperity in a few years sensibly diminished. Mr. McBath resigned in April, 1828. We are not advised that his place was filled by a new appointment. The number of students did not, perhaps, require that it should be. Dr. Coffin retired from the Presidency in the spring of 1833, and was complimented by the Board of Trustees, at the time of his withdrawal, with expressions of their high esteem of his talents and just appreciation of the eminent services he had rendered the country as a Preceptor of Youth. The vacancy was supplied by the election of Mr. Jas. H. Piper, of Virginia, who resigned in April, 1834, when Joseph Estabrook, Esq., was appointed President in his stead. He found the College, to all appearance, "upon its last legs." Nothing daunted at the dispiriting aspect of its fortunes, he vigorously exerted himself for its restoration, and persevered in the most assiduous efforts to place it in the front rank of similar Institutions in the South and West. His hopes and exertions in its behalf met with the most flattering success, and al-

though much credit is due to others for the then prosperity of the University, very far more belongs In January, 1835, Professor Foster died, much lamented by all who were acquainted with his vised and influenced by the worst men in the coungenuine simplicity of heart and extensive scholastic try. attainments. In April of the same year, Hugh Brown, Esq., was appointed a Professor in the place of Mr. Foster. The number of students demand- Governor sustaining his insane "policy," and withing it, the Rev. William J. Keith and Rev. - out the indorsement of one loyal State, what a pit-Swift were added to the Faculty, in December, '35, In the fall of '36, Mr. Swift was succeeded by Mr. Henry Wright, who remained two years. In April. 1838, James Garvin, Esq., was appointed a Professor, and continued his connection with the insti . tution for a number of years. Upon the with-Mr. Brown in the summer of '38, the vacancies were filled in the autumn of that year by the appointment of the Rev. Lucius F. Clark and Horace Maynard, Esq. Mr. Clark's health proved to be very infirm. His mental energy was equal to any exertion, and his acquirements large and solid; but he was taken away by death during the autumn vaca-Mr. Clark's place in January, 1841, and resigned in different. the spring of 1842. The Faculty in 1843 were Jos. Estabrook, President; Rev. Wm. J. Keith, Profes- and true man, or undoubted loyarty and sand pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and and pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and a second that the pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and a second that the pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and a second that the pledging to your nominee, if of that " faith and a second that the pledging the pledging that the pledging the pledging the pledging the pledging the pledging that the pledging sor of Languages; James Garvin, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Horace Maynard, Professor of Mathematics; and William D. Carnes, Principal of the Pr eparatory Department.

The interest upon the funds of the University and the aggregate tuition, small as it is individually to to the Committee on Resolutions, when that comthe students, have generally more than defrayed all current expenses. In January, 1838, an Act was passed by the Legisl sture, providing that the Entry Taker of the Ocoee District should select and designate two half townships of land, the money arising upon the entry of which should be paid over to the Tru stees of Last Tennessee College and Nashville University, in equal proportions, upon their agreeng to receive the same in full satisfaction of all claims they had against the State or the citizens residing South of French Broad and Holston. The District, John C. Caldwell, of Bradford county; 5th moiety of the proceeds of the sale of the townships, paid to East Tennessee College, enabled the Trustees to erect new and capacious buildings, and placed the Institution upon a permanent basis. The College was created a University by the Legislature of 1839-'40. We shall continue the subject next

WANTED IMMEDIATELY .- A building lot-elevated locality-in vicinity of Female School or Deaf and Dumb Asylum preferable. Those having such property for sale will find it

THE UNION MEN OF TENTESSEE IN COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Nominating Convention.

Great Unanimity and Enthusiasm.

Governor Brownlow Unanimously Renominated.

The Death of Conservatism Foreshadowed.

The 22d inst. was a grand occasion for holding a State Convention of loyal men. As the anniversary of the birth-day of the immortal George Washington, who spent a large portion of his val-uable life in labors to build up and cement the Union, it was peculiarly appropriate for any work intended to build up and cement Tennessee attachment to the Union.

The skies were auspicious, and the day pleasant At an early hour a large United States flag was suspended over the front portal of the capitol, and the flights of steps in the interior, leading to the second story were studded with guidons which had directed the movement of many a bedy of troops which had fought to sustain the government of our

The representative hall was similarly adorned.-The portrait of the martyr Lincoln hanging on the western wall, was surrounded with the emblems of our nationality which he loved so well, while the portrait of his successor in the presidential office. on the opposite wall, the apostate Johnson, was left as bare and as neglected as his own fate. The attendance of delegates was very large.—

Every county in the State had made selections of representatives, and was directly present, except in a few cases by proxies. The enthusiasm and unanimity were remarkable. Probably a convention more in accord regarding the objects for which it was called, never assembled. Every proposition coming before it was adopted or rejected with a eness of judgment and feeling which augur promisingly for the results of the approaching cam paign. Floor and galaries were alike crowded, and enthusiasm marked every stage of the proceedings

TELEGRAM FROM OUR CONGRESSMEN. The following telegram, dated Washington, February 20th, directed to His Excellency, Gov. Wm. G. Brownlow, was read to the Conventi " Momentous questions prevent our leaving, ever

to attend the Convention. Our hearts are there. ISAAC R. HAWKINS. J. S. FOWLER. HORACE MAYNARD, W. B. STOKES, S. M. ARNELL

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION. At 12 o'clock, Hon. Thomas J. Cypert, Senato from the 16th District, mounted the Speaker's stand. and called the delegates to order, nominating for temporary chairman Judge Seth J. W. Lucky, of Washington county. Judge Lucky was chosen by acclamation.

Rev. Jonathan Huntington then offered to the Throne of Grace, a fervent prayer for the blessings of God upon the deliberations of the convention.

Taking his seat, Judge Lucky asked to be excused from making any speech, as was usual on such occasions. For thirty-five years he had not been in decorated with national flags, while the portrait of Johnson, on the other side, was neglected and bare.

Amusing incidents.

Amusing incidents.

A facetiously inclined delegate remarked that he saw the portrait of Lincoln, on one side of the hall, decorated with national flags, while the portrait of Johnson, on the other side, was neglected and bare. Throne of Grace, a fervent prayer for the blessings upon him. The times were full of potents, and loyal men in this State were surrounded by dangers, ordinarily proper, indeed necessary, that the deliberations of the conventions should be guided by carefulness, faithfulness, sagacity and a fixed resolution to stand by and uphold the doings of the body. He trusted that such a spirit animated the

breast of every delegate present. The well timed and well tempered remarks of Judge Lucky were received with hearty applause. On motion of Capt. S. B. Brown, Capt. E. W. Metcalfe, of the Press and Times, was chosen temporary secretaries.

Gen. John E. Eaton of the Memphis Post, made motion which prevailed, that a Committee on Permanent Organization be selected one from each Congressional District. After consultation among the delegates, each district presented a name for the consideration of the Convention, and the committee, constituted as fol-

lows, was appointed by a unanimous vote: 1st District, Judge R. R. Butler ; 2d District, Gen. Trowbridge; 3d District, Col.; William Bosson; 4th District, Col. Lewis Tighlman; 5th District, Hon. John H. Smith; 6th District, W. R. Connor: 7th District, Wade H. Carlton: 8th District, S. B.

Hon. DeWitt C. Senter said that he held in his hand a communication from Gov. W. G. Brownlow to the convention, which would be read to it by his private secretary, Capt. H. H. Thomas, which he proceeded to do

The following is a copy of the communication: NASHVILLE, February 22, 1867. Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Loyal State As you are here from all the counties in the State.

sustaining the relation I do to the Union party of Tennessee, that I should address you this communi The partialities of friends have associated my name with the names of the several gentlemen spoken of as likely to be presented for the position say to you in all candor that I have not sought the nomination. My physical debility renders me wholly unable to speak in the canvass, and if on

this account it should seem to you that my nomination would be doing injustice to the cause, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in your judgment. I do not doubt the ability of the loyal men of the State to retain its control under the franchise law. provided the law is enforced. I have no candidate suggest, but deem the convention capable of making its own selection. Nor do I speak of the claims of myself or other gentlemen. No man has any claims to public trust; but the country having right to the services of her ablest and most reliaole citizens, such men will not feel at liberty to decline important nominations, if bestowed with enouraging unanimity. Even in my feeble state of health, if I were nominated by your convention, I would not feel at liberty to decline the nomination. But candor requires me to say that my convictions

are that you can do better for the party and for the nterests of the State than to nominate me. After a calm review of the past, and of my official career, my only regret is that I reposed a degree of confidence in a portion of the reconstructed ebels of the State that their conduct and utterings

have satisfied me was not warranted. That class of men generally, now headed by the President of the United States, really staked their all upon the hazard of a die, and they have lost .-With singular blindness and perversity of vision they have, even up to this good hour, refused to listen to the unmistakable voice of popular conden nation, and in all the loyal States in October and November last, they pressed forward to a desperate grapple at the polls, and they suffered the disgraceul fate which their temerity called forth.

Nominally at the head of the Federal Government, the President has become a mere man of straw -an inefficient, incompetent negative, beseiged by the disleyal men of the North and South, and ad-

Without a majority in either house of Congress with two-thirds against him in both houses, so as to set at defiance his vetoes, without a single Northern iable attitude for the Chief Magistrate of so great a

In conclusion, gentlemen, I will be excused by you for making a few remarks personal to myself. Praise, I feel, I do not need—ceasure will not injure me. The proud consciousness of having discharged my duty affords me more consolation than applause. will find Trockes useful in clearing the voice when taken be drawal of Mr. Wright, and the lamented death of Executive of the State, nor repudiate the noble and unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recompatriotic deeds of the present Legislature. The memded and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimo Legislature. We are not everywhere spoken of in | rious parts of the world, and the Troches are universally proterms of praise. The friends of our country think nounced better than other articles. and speak well of us; the enemies of our country speak of us in terms of unmixed reproach. Of the take any of the Worthless Immitations that may be offered .pinions of the former we should feel proud; to- SOLD EVERYWHERE. tion of 1840. Rev. R.B. Mc Mullen was elected to | ward the utterings of the latter we can but feel in-Trusting that you will harmonize upon some good

> At the conclusion of the reading, Gen. John E. Eaton made a motion, which prevailed, that the communication be received, and that it be referred

mittee shall have been appointed.

The Convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock r. PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, and the

Committee on permanent organization, through its chairman, R. R. Butler, presented the following Permanent President, William H. Wisener,

Bedford county. Vice Rresidents, 1st District Hon. S. J. W. Luckey, of Washington punty; 20 District, Capt. Jus. Wilson, of Davidson cou 6th District, Dr. David A. Davidson, of Maury county; 7th District, Robert Bogle, of Gibson coun-ty; 8th District, Barbour Lewis, of Shelby county. retary, E. P. Cone, Davidson county. Assistant retaries, 1st District, Geo. E. Grisham, Wash. ington county; 2d District, John B. Brownlow, Knox county; 3d District, Dr. E. W. Wight, Ham-Rhox county; 4th District, Col. Robert Galbraith, Bedford county; 5th District, E. W. Metcalfe, Davidson county; 6th District, Guy W. Wines, Stewart county; 7th District, James Ross, Gibson unty; 8th District, H. E. Hudson, Shelby county. Resolved, This committee recommend to the Convention the appointment of a State Central Com-

and that each Congressional delegation appoint . Executive Committee of five for their respecti

The report was received and adopted.
On taking his seat, Judge Wisener said that he thanked the convention most kindly for its manifestation of confidence in placing him in so respo sible a position. He had come there to work in the traces, but the kindness of the delegates had put him in the lead. He was ready to do his duty however, in whatever part was assigned to him.— The business was to nominate a candidate for Gov-ernor, from which he would no longer detain them. He closed by again thanking the convention for the honor conferred in choosing him to preside over their deliberations, but observing that he had had two objections to serving, one that he was compel led to leave the city on the train which would de part at 5 o'clock, the other that he had desired to be on the floor so as to offer a resolution nominating William G. Brownlow for next Governor without

going through formalities. Maj. J. J. Noah thought that Maury county was monopolizing too many of the officers of the convention, and he therefore made a motion which was carried, that the name of Guy W. Wines, of Stewart county, be substituted for his own, in the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, as one of the Secretaries.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed by the President: 1st Congressional District, Hon. R. R. Butler; 2d. Hon. L. C. Houk; 3d, Dr. E. M. Wright; 4th, Col. Lewis Tighlman; 5th, Hon. A. Lovering; 6th, Jesse Taylor; 7th, Wade H. Carleton; 8th, A. T. Shaw,

tion, and were unanimously ratified. A number of resolutions were then referred to the committee, and ts members retired for consultation. RESOLUTIONS OFFERED IN CONVENTION.

The appointments were submitted to the Conven-

A delegate whose name did not reach the Secre tary's desk, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table Resolved. That the basis of representation be regulated by the voting population of each county of the State, in this Convention

Hon. W. K. Hall, Senator from the 23d District offered the following resolution, which was adopted Resolved, That this Convention deeply deplores the untimely death of that upright citizen, enlightened philanthropist and christian legislator, Senator Case, who fell by the hands of an assassin, a victim to the vindictive spirit of treason and rebellion; the

oyal men of Tennessee will ever cherish his spot ess memory with lively reverence and affection, and his blood will only serve to consecrate the cause of freedom and humanity for which he died. To his widow and orphans we tender our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their darkest sorrow. At the request of J. A. Doughty, State Represen tative from Anderson county, the resolutions adopted at a meeting of colored citizens in Blount county as published in the Knoxville Whig, expressive of

reading was several times interrupted by applause from the floor and the galleries. Capt. David Nelson objected to the receiving or reading of more resolutions, as they ought properly to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, thus saving the valuable time of the convention.

Johnson, on the other side, was neglected and bare was to tender his thanks for the honor bestowed He suggested that, as the latter had been active in cutting off the heads of radical office-holders and in kicking out of office crippled Union soldiers to both seen and unseen. It was therefore more than fill their places with men of a different stripe, a committee of thirty-six should be appointed to hold the United States flag over his picture, to keep his Accidency quiet during the session of the convention. The proposition was received with a storm of laughter and applause that would have made the apostate in the White House wince could he have heard it. A delegate proposed that the portrait be invert-ed, to which amendment was wittily offered to turn it upside down.

> RESOLUTIONS ON THE SCHOOL BILL. Judge N. A. Patterson offered the following resutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this convention that the highest and most sacred interests of the State of Tennessee demand that its present able Legislature, before its adjournment, mature and pass a comprehensive and efficient school bill. and that in doing so, they will accomplish more for the promotion, growth, strength and permanent prosperity of the people as a State than any other

legislative act. Resolved, That our Legislature in considering and acting upon this important question, are recifully, yet earnestly asked to avail themselves the advantages, as precedents of the action taken by other and older States on this important subject; and that they combine all the good features if possible and by all means give the system a full measure of ife, that it may be to our State, standing as it now loes on the front line of civil progress, a great, ocial and moral engine of power, for the accom-Plishment of the largest measure of go &.

Representative William Wines said that as the ill would come up on Monday next for action, he vas glad to have so decided an expression from so arge and respectable convention, representing nominate a candidate for Governor, it is proper, parts of Tennessee It would strengthen the bill n the Legislature to have the voice of the people.

give the proceedings in full this week. Letter from Colorado.

For want of the and space we are unable t

From the Territory of Colorado, we have received the following letter from an old subscriber :

DENVER CITY, COL. TER., Feb. 4th, 1867. Messrs. Brownlow & Haws: I am not a citizen of our State but feel an interest in your prosperity believe that the Convention that is to at Nashville, on the 22d instant, should by all means nominate Governor Brownlow as a candidate for Governor. In him you have a man tried and true; he can be trusted at all times and under Your Legislature should without hesitation give

to the negro the ballot, and my word for it, he will do as good service with it as he did with the musket during the rebellion. Yours, &c.,

CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a mission-sionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Discusses of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and victous habits. Great numbers have been aleady cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire tenest the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receip for preparing and using this medicine, and for preparing and using this medicine, and one who needs it. Free of Charge.

Please inclore a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,

STATION D, BIRLE HOUSE,

New York City

A Cough, A Cold, or A Sore Throat.



IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, rritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption, IS OFFEN THE RESULT.

ES INMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOT

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES For Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumptive and

TROCKES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS. SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS For one, I never expect to regret my course as the fore Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an Scriptures say, "Wo unto those of whom all men nials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an appeak well." This sentence of condemnation is not article of true merit, and having grown their efficacy by a test kely to fall upon me or the radical members of the of many years, each year finds them in new local was in va-ORTAIN only "BROWN'S PRONCRIAL TROCKES," and do not

> MARRIED. e residence of the bride's father, on February 19th, Rev. John R. Hughes, Mr. THOMAS R. DURHAM and Miss JENNIE H. GOUPHON, all of Knox county.

At St. Timothy's Church, Massillon, Ohio, on the exof the 21st inst., by the Rev. H. H. Morrell, of New York Mr. A. J. RICKS to Miss EMMA, daughter of Mr. D. B. At NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Stockholders in Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Company. DELINQUENT STOCKHOLDERS IN this Company are hereby notified to call at the Office of the Company in Knoxville, and settle their subscriptions for stock immediately, otherwise suit will be instituted at once.

sident: R. CRAIGHEAD, Sec. and Treas. K. and K. Railroad Co. To Stockholders in Knoxville and Kentucky Kailroad Company in Campbell County. THE ROAD HAVING BEEN LET A and the work commenced in your County, you are here by notified to come forward and pay your subscriptions to Col. R. D. Wheeler, who is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. By order of the President:

B. CRAIGHEAD, Sec. and Treas., Knowville and Kentucky Railroad Co. LONG CRERIT! Desirable Building Lots in White's Addition to Knoxville. THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER A. Second Creek, and the extension of Church Street throughly property, will bring it within eight minutes walk of G street, and offers great indecements to persons who wish to arest good houses. Non-cothers need apply. Lots will not be sold except to those wishing to build.

Any reasonable time desired will be given to the purchaser.

If desired, one half of the cost required to build upon will Over Smith's Jewelry Store, Knoxville. Congressional District, to consist of one member from each Congressional District, and four february JAMES D. COWAN, Commissioners. SPRING GOODS

P. DICKINSON & CO. ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW

PRINTS AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Splendid Lot of Carpets.

are among the first arrivals. These are now in store and is Lowest Cash Rates,

> While throughout the season NEW GOODS

will be received almost daily at the Old Stand of Cowan and Dickinson, Corner of Main and Gay streets.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING TO ments of the Charter of the Knozville and Jacksboro' Turnpike Company that there will be a meeting of the subscribers of Stock to the said Turupike Company, at the Court House in the city of Knoxville, at one o'clock, on Saturday, the 18th day of March, 1867, for the purpose of organizing and electing a Board of Directors for the Courting two years.

Board of Directors for the corresing two years.

It is very desirable and overspooly requested than all the antercibers of Stock shall be in correct at this mosting. C. DEADERICK. WILLIAM LEDGERWOOD WILLIAM HRISEELL LEVI MCCLOUD,

J. C. MYNATI B. CLIBOURN, O. HASKINS. J. S. LANDSEY. Office Knoxville Gas Light Company, KNOXVILLE, TENN., F-b. 20th, 1867 THE BOOKS OF THE KNOXVILLS GAS LIGHT COMPANY having been lost, all persons holding stock will please come forward by the 25th of March next, and present their certificates of stock, so that the same may be entered on the Stock Book of said Company. It is also hereby ordered that an election be held for seven Directors of said Company, at the same time, at their office.

[600. M. BRANNER, Chairman,

HENRY R. GIBSON. Attorney at Law.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JACKSBORO, CAMPBELL CO., TENN DRACTICES IN CAMPBELL AND the adjoining counties, and in the Circuit, Supreme and icral Courts at Knoxville. Refers to Gov. W. G. Brownlow and Editor of Knozyill their sentiments, were read to the convention. The ORDINANCE. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR That the Ward new known as the Third Ward of said city, is

That the ward how wards, and shall be known as the hereby divided into two Wards, and shall be known as the 3d and 4th Wards of said Corporation, and the division lips between said Wards shall be "East High Street," beginning on

Attachment. David C. Cook vs. James H. Yett and William P. Tilson. THE PLAINTIFF IN THIS CASE

Darbi C. Cook, Guardian for the heirs of Philip Ottinger, deceased, on affidavit, says the defendants are, on brook account, indebted to Philip Ottinger, deceased, and so abscord or conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on thom; having obtained original Attachment against the estate of the defendants made returnable before S. H. Swaggerty, a Justice of the Peace for Cocke county, and the same having been levied on their property, it is ordered by said Justice, the defandants appear at the Circuit Cent. to be held in Newport, Cocke county, commencing on Monday after the fourth Monday of December, 1867, or it will be proceeded with ex parts. It is thursfore ordered that this actice he published in Brownlow's Whig for four successive weeks.

Justice of the Peace for Cocke county, Tenn.

February 27th, 1867. 18975

CHANCERY COURT-Maynardville. FEBRUARY RULES, 1867. . G. Paimer, John Sharp and Alfred Sharp vs. John B Ma-lone and James Lett, Administrators of Richard Malone, deceased, and Allen Hurst.

Original and Injunction Bill IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING TO the Clerk and Master that one of the defendants, Allen Hurst, is a non-resident of the State of Tennesse, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying the defendant, Allen Hurst, to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court of Tentes. Hurst, to appear at the next term of the chancer's court in Union county, at a Court to be held at the Court House in Maynardville, on the second Monday of May next, then to there to plead, answer, or demut to complainant shill. The same will be taken for confessed and set down for hear's 2 *s. parte as to him. A copy of the order.

JAMES W. BRANSON, O. S.

February 27, 1867. Anna Blackburn vs. John A. Blackburk. Sale Wale and Blobard Wade. Original Injunction and Attachmen IN THIS CAUSE, IT AT to the office of sair, John to the Clerk and Master, that one of the clerk of Poursesse, a that the ordinar's process of law cannot be served alon him. It is therefore or dered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownion's Whig, notifying she detected of John A. Blackstru, to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court for Union county, at a Court to be bold at the Court House in Maynardville, on the second Monday in Novuext, to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing exparie as to him. A true copy of the order.

JAMES W. BRANSOF, G. & M. Pobruary 27th, 1807.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. THE INSOLVENCY OF THE ESTATE of Daniel N. Hall, dec'd, having been suggested to the County Court of Jefferson county, Tannesses, the court order that sublication be made for four consecutive weeks in Brown-

low's Whig, notifying the creditors who have claims against said cetate, to file their claims with the Clerk of the County Court of said county, duly authenticated as required by law, on or before the first Monday of July next, in order that a prograta distribution of said estate be made.

Witness my hand at office in Dandridge, this 17th day of February 1867. ebruary, 186 JAMES M. NICHOLSON, Clark. ATTACHMENT.

W. S. Griffitts vs. J. Coulson & Co. THE PLAINTIFF ON AFFIDAVIT anys the defendants are indebted to him, and so abscord that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, having obtained an Original Attachment against the defendants, made returnable before S. C. Hinton, a Justice of the Peace for Blount county, and the same having been levied on their property by garnishment, it is ordered by said Justice, that the defendants appear before him at his office in the 7th District of Blount county, on the 15th day of August, 1867, or it will be proceeded with ex parts. It is further ordered that this notice be published four successive weeks in the Macaville Whig. S. C. HINTON, J. P. February 27th, 1867. 410

CHANCERY COURT-SEVIERVILLE.

Elizabeth M. Stanly vs. Allen Stanly. N THIS CAUSE, IT APPEARING from complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that the researce of the respondent, Atlen Stanly, is unknown: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Khoxville Whig, notifying said defendant to ap-pear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held for the county of Sevier, at the Court House in Sevierville, on the M Monday of April next, to answer the hill of complains of Elizabeth M. Stanly, filed against him in said Court, or the same will be taken as confessed by him and set for hearing a

Delifa Allen, Administratriz, vs. Daniel Lewis, et al. N THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING room complainant's bill, that Heware Netherton and Nas-cy Netherton, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Wnig, a newspaper published in the city of Kuoz-ville, notifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held for the county of Sevier, at the Court House in Sevierville, Tana on the seart House in Sevierville. Tenn., on the sec ond Monday of April next, and answer the bill of complain of Dalila Allen, Administratrix, filed against them and other 'said Court, or the same will be taken as confessed as to hem and set for hearing ax parts.

February 27, 1867. 4tpf5 M. P. THOMAS, C. & M.

CHANCERY COURT-KNOXVILLE. NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS. A. T. Bruce & Co., vs. Powell & Sevier. THE DEFENDANT, THOS. J. POW

ELL, being a non-resident of Tennesseo, as stated in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made in Brownlow's Whig for four successive weeks, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Enerville, on the first Monday of April next, then and there to make defense to this bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him. and set for hearing exparts. A copy of the order the order.
Feb. 27, 1807. 41pf5 D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M. Elliott & Co., vs. Lamb & Miller. THE DEFENDANTS, W. J. LAMB

and John filler being non-residents of Tennousee, as stated in the bell: It is ordered that publication he made in Brown-low's Whig fee four successive weeks, notifying said defoudants to appear before the Chancery Court at Enoxylle as the first Monday of April next, then and there to make their the first Monday of April next, then and there to make the defected to the till, or the same will be taken for confessed to them and set for hearing ex parts. A copy of the order. Feb. 27, 1867. pf5-4t D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M. Mary J. and A. Low vs. William Q. Swan and others. THE DEFENDANTS, WM. G. SWAN

Samuel H. Swan, Martha J. Swan, Samuel Neely and his wife Archeis A., Martha A. Lynch, Frances Lynch, Virginia A. Lynch, Frances Lynch, Virginia A. Lynch, Joseph Hylan and wife, Sarah, John S. Thompsen, Wm. G. Thompsen, A. N. O'Hair and his wife, Martha J. R. M. Jones and his wife Margaret A., J. A. Jones and his wife, Killen J., Samuel G. Swan and M. Lafayette Franbeing non-residents of the State of Tennessee, as stated in the bill: It is ordered that publication he made in Brownlow's Whig for four successive weeks, actifying asid defendents to appear before the Chancery Court at Knowling, on the first Monday of April next, then and there to make defense to the hill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing ex parts. A copy of the order.

Feb. 27, 1867. Stpf5 D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

CIRCUIT COURT-RUTLEDGE. SECOND JUDICIAL CINCCIT, GRAINGER COUNTY, TANK, W. H. Daniel vs. Lafayette Carmichael. T APPEARING FROM THE AFFI DAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause, that the defendant so abscends or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is ordered that publication he make for four successive weeks in Browndow's Whig, not fying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Chrenit Court for Grainger county, at Rotledge, on the fourth Mud-day of April, 1867, then and there to plead, snawer or demur-to the suit and demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed and proceeded with at parts. Fabruary 27, 1867. Stato THOMAS LATHIM, Clerk

Joseph Best va. John Grimes and John Conn. T APPEARING FROM THE AFFI DAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause, that the defendants to abscord or conceas themselves, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is ordered that publication he made for four successive weaks in Frowniew willing the fourt for Grainger county, at Students, on the fourth Monday of April, 1807, then and there to plead, answer or demonstrate the sent and defendent of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confinent, and proceeded with exparing February 27, 1807. Thomas LATHIN, Clerk,